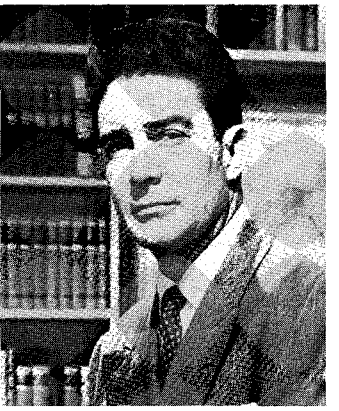
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 36 (Broadcast 369) September 3, 1962, Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

STABBED IN THE BACK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY

On July 4, 1962, President Kennedy made a speech in Philadelphia. It was the 186th anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence. He spoke at Independence Hall, scene of thrilling events in 1776 when the Founding Fathers of America formally declared that the colonies of America "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

After a perfunctory tribute to the Declaration of Independence, President Kennedy said:

"But I will say here and now on this day of independence that the United States will be ready for a Declaration of Interdependence—that we will be prepared to discuss with a United Europe the ways and means of forming a concrete Atlantic Partnership—a mutually beneficial partnership between the new union now emerging in Europe and the old American Union founded here 175 years ago. . . .

"Today Americans must learn to think intercontinentally."

On July 11, James Reston (a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and an admirer of President Kennedy) commented, in a *New York Times* article, on the President's speech:

"This year . . . President Kennedy went to Independence Hall, of all places, and on the Fourth of July, of all days, and virtually proposed to repeal the Declaration of Independence in favor of a declaration of international interdependence . . . ."

How did the country react to this presidential declaration that our national history of independence is at an end — that we are now ready to reestablish the old world ties which our forefathers fought a war to sever?

James Reston said:

"Maybe it is just the drowsy indolence of the summer, but American opinion seems remarkably receptive, or at least acquiescent, to President Kennedy's proposal for a partnership of the Atlantic nations . . . . in Washington, there was not a whisper of protest from a single national leader."

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1962. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On July 12, Congressman James B. Utt, California Republican, said in a report to his constituents:

"STABBED IN THE BACK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY! . . .

"I was enjoying on TV what I thought was a great, powerful and patriotic speech by the President, being delivered in the birthplace of American liberty, when, without warning, I felt the cold steel shaft plunge into the heart of this Republic. . . .

"In one brief minute, he turned his back on independence and turned the American clock back 186 years. Interdependence is one step away from abject slavery, both in the rise and fall of every civilization. Is that what America wants? Political ties with Europe? We fought the Revolutionary War to break these bonds asunder. Is President Kennedy saying that America must be interdependent to survive? Is he saying that our economic structure has become so weakened since he took office that we must depend upon England, Germany and Japan to bail us out? Forbid it, Almighty God! The chains of slavery, though cast of solid gold, are not the heritage that I want to leave to my children and my children's children. . . .

"As I listened to our President turn his back on American independence, my heart saddened, and I recalled the words of Sir Walter Scott, penned over a Century ago:

" 'Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!' "

Is the soul of America dead? Not really. But it does sometimes seem to be in a state of shock.

In the year of Grace, 1962, Walt Rostow (member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and President Kennedy's chief policy planner in the State Department) formally recommends that the United States should not oppose or provoke the Soviet Union and its satellites but should *help* the communists reach their objectives.[1]

Criticism of the Rostow proposal is lightly brushed aside as political back-biting, while the Kennedy Administration consistently and relentlessly follows the Rostow policy of helping communism.

With United States money and military equipment, and with the full diplomatic support of the United States government, the United Nations has been fighting all this year to support the communist-controlled government of the Congo Republic, against the anti-communist government of Katanga. Moreover, we have been giving direct economic assistance to the communist-controlled government of the Congo; and the government, in turn, has been giving support (economic and otherwise) to an organized group of communist insurrectionists who are preparing to invade and conquer, for communism, the Portuguese colony of Angola in Africa.[2]

In the year of Grace, 1962, when the President is demanding of Congress an additional gift of 100 million dollars to finance the UN operations for communism in Africa, money which we are already giving to the UN is being used to pay the past-due UN bills of our enemies: communist Cuba, communist Yugoslavia, communist Poland.[3]

In the year of Grace, 1962, there have been persistent but unconfirmed reports that thousands of Chinese communist troops are training in Mexico;[4] and there have been detailed reports that thousands of Soviet troops are already in Cuba, with additional shiploads arriving every week. Officials of our government have not publicly admitted the situation in Mexico; and they have indicated no real alarm about the known presence of substantial Soviet military force in Cuba.

In the year of Grace, 1962, the President proposes a "Trade Expansion Act" which is openly admitted to be a plan for integrating the United States into a one-world socialist system. The House of Representatives, in an *election year,* passed this Bill by a stand of 301 to 130; and the most powerful forces in our society (including business leaders who claim to be conservative) are putting intense pressures on the Senate to approve the Bill so that the President can make it law.[5]

When such events as these are daily and commonplace occurrences, is it surprising that the nation would seem to pay little attention to a Fourth of July speech in which the Presi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent renounces the aims and ideals of the Independence Day which he pretends to celebrate?

Why?

Many bewildered Americans refuse to contemplate these grim facts, because of the logical conclusion to be drawn from them: that America's elected and appointed officials are implementing a scheme to destroy the nation as a free and independent Republic. Many honorable men recoil from drawing such a conclusion. Unable to draw any other, they shrug and turn away to the more satisfying pursuits of personal business and pleasure, comforting themselves with the vague hope that our "chosen leaders" know what they are doing and can be trusted to act in the interests of the country.

An insane person can commit murder while honestly believing that he is doing the victim a favor. Such a person is a greater danger to society than a hoodlum who commits murder with the motive of personal gain.

National leaders whose ideals have been totally corrupted by foreign ideologies can betray and destroy their nation while honestly believing that they are promoting the nation's best interests. Such men are more dangerous than traitors who are motivated simply by lust for money or power.

I do not know the motives of men like Walt Rostow and John F. Kennedy and of all the other powerful people who are members of the Council on Foreign Relations, and who are implementing that organization's scheme to reduce the United States to the status of dependent province in a one-world socialist system. I am willing to concede that their motives may be quite pure: that they really think they are promoting the best interests of the people of the United States.

But I am also convinced that if we sit, silent, or bewildered, or apathetic, and let them complete their scheme, the flame of liberty will flicker out in our country; and when that happens, the whole world will be engulfed in the darkness of totalitarianism.

Step By Step

We have been led, by steps that seemed harmless or were inconspicuous, over a long period of time to such a condition that the American people, in 1962, can listen — with hardly a murmer of protest — while their elected President baldly proclaims that we are ready to bury the Declaration of Independence and end our glorious history as a free and independent Republic.

These steps have been reviewed innumerable times in this *Report*, and in my book *The Invisible Government*, and in many other publications. Let us look again at some of the remarkable links in an unbroken chain that led to President Kennedy's Declaration of Interdependence on July 4, 1962.

In 1928 and again in 1936 the Communist International formally presented its three-stage plan for achieving world government:

***Stage 1* — socialize the economies of all nations, particularly the western "capitalistic democracies" (most particularly the United States); *Stage 2* — bring about federal unions of the various groupings of these socialized nations; *Stage 3* — amalgamate all of the federal unions into one world-wide union of socialist states.**

The following passage is taken from the official program of the Communist International, published in 1936:

". . . dictatorship can be established only by a victory of socialism in different countries or groups of countries, after which the proletariat republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existance, and this system of federal unions would expand . . . at length forming the World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."(6)

The next year (1937), Harry A. Overstreet (a Harvard trained socialist) wrote a book entitled *A Declaration of Interdependence* — the same phrase used by President Kennedy 25 years later. In this book, Overstreet argues that there are only two existing political philosophies worthy of consideration: American Jeffersonianism and Soviet marxism. Overstreet says that these two philosophies are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

actually very similar, and could be made identical by slight revisions.

On Page 190 of *A Declaration of Interdependence,* published in 1937, Harry A. Overstreet says:

"With full respect for the phrasing of our Declaration of Independence, it would seem not improper, then, to suggest that a modified phrasing, appropriate to our present conditions, might well be formulated as the expression of the new challenge to ourselves and the new objective that our democracy must pursue. . . .

"When in the course of human events
it becomes evident that, in manifold ways,
we are linked together, a decent respect
for the logic of life requires that we so order
and adjust our social arrangements
that we make effective
the interdependence of all mankind."

On Page 209, Overstreet says:

"Little need be said about the interdependence of nations and peoples. . . . We ply an old isolationist diplomacy when, as a matter of fact, the realities of our world call for intelligent world administration. . . ."

In 1939 (three years after the communist program was published; two years after Overstreet's *A Declaration of Interdependence* was published), Clarence K. Streit wrote *Union Now,* a book advocating a gradual approach through regional unions to final world union — an approach identical with that of the communists, except that Streit did not say his scheme was intended to achieve world dictatorship.

In this 1939 book, Streit urged the President to make a "Declaration of Dependence of free men on themselves and on each other," and urged the convoking of a "constituent assembly" for immediate and formal steps toward a limited world government arrangement.

In 1940, Streit (together with Percival F. Brundage, later a Director of the Budget for Eisenhower; and Melvin Ryder, publisher of the *Army Times*) formed Federal Union, Inc., to lobby and propagandize for his scheme.

But *Declaration of Dependence* and *constituent assembly* were strange phrases which evoked little favorable response. So, in 1941, Streit wrote another book (*Union Now With Britain*), making subtle changes in his key propaganda phrases.

Streit abandoned his own phrase, *Declaration of Dependence,* and preempted the more deceptive and appealing phrase which Overstreet had used for the title of his book: *Declaration of Interdependence.* Instead of urging a "constituent assembly" to make the first formal step into world government, Streit demanded a "Constitutional Convention" to do the job — thus subtly associating his scheme for the *destruction* of the American Republic, with the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which *created* the Republic.[7]

In his 1941 book, Streit also borrowed Overstreet's basic thesis that there is close similarity between communism and the American political system. On page 192 of *Union Now With Britain,* Streit said:

"Democrats cannot . . . quarrel with Soviet Russia or any other nation because of its economic collectivism, for democracy itself introduced the idea of collective machinery into politics. It is a profound mistake to identify democracy and Union necessarily or entirely with either capitalist or socialist society, with either the method of individual or collective enterprise. There is room for both of these methods in democracy. . . .

"Democracy not only allows mankind to choose freely between capitalism and collectivism, but it includes marxist governments, parties and press. . . ."

Getting the United States involved in World War II, and formation of the United Nations following that war, gave great impetus to the drive toward surrender of American independence to a world authority.

The world-government advocates were responsible for dragging us into World War II, but they blamed our involvement on American isolationists, who had tried to keep our nation out of the war. After getting us involved in the war, the world-government advocates then pointed to our involvement as proof that the United States could not avoid involvement in war unless she gave up her

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

national independence and became a colonial dependency, not of the British throne but of a supra-national power. This frightful step backward was called a step forward. And our new colonial status was to be called "membership in the Union of the Free."

Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949 was a greater boon to Streit and other American world-government advocates than formation of the UN in 1945.

Formed in 1945 to "maintain international peace and security," the UN — because it was thus supposed to remove the horror of war — was a convenient canopy under which the schemes for world government flourished.

But during the first four years of UN-maintained world peace and security, international communism (with the unstinting help of the UN) had enslaved millions of people in a whole tier of central European states from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and was on the eve of conquest in China.

By 1949, the UN had lost some of its luster; and United Nations world-government propaganda was losing its appeal. Formation of NATO in 1949 gave world-government propagandists a powerful weapon to use on American public opinion: NATO was not touted as a move toward world government or world togetherness: it was supposed to be a military alliance to resist communism. The idea appealed to the American people, few of them knowing about, or understanding, Article II of the NATO treaty which did provide for a political and economic alliance of the NATO countries.

Before the Senate had ratified the Atlantic Pact which made the United States a member of NATO, Clarence Streit, working with key figures in the Council on Foreign Relations, was creating the Atlantic Union Committee to lobby for the conversion of NATO into a regional world government, as an initial step toward total world government.

Elmo Roper (one of the Council on Foreign Relations men who helped Streit establish the Atlantic Union Committee) said:

"... The ultimate goal is not a government of a part of the world, however large or powerful or compatible that part may be.

"The goal is a government of all the world....

"Let's recapitulate a bit: through the Marshall Plan, we are forging a basic economic unity. Through the Atlantic Pact, we can have a common military strategy. Yet, these two are only part of the necessary steps which will secure the peace. We must look beyond the time when the Senate will ratify the Atlantic Pact, and must plan our next and perhaps most crucial step. Please note I did not say the *final* step. I said the *next* step.

"As I see it, that next practical step is the formation of an Atlantic Union of the Free, which will expand the existing cooperation under the European Recovery Program and the Atlantic Pact into a basis for building a common political structure.

"For it becomes clear that the first step toward World Government cannot be completed until we have advanced on four fronts; the economic, the military, the political, and the social. By chance, the economic came first, and that was a very positive step. The military has now come next, and that is a necessary "defensive" step. The political must come next, and the social will follow the political organization.

"Several of us who have been interested in World Government for several years now have come together to form the Atlantic Union Committee...."[8]

The Invisible Government (the Council on Foreign Relations) actually controlled the Atlantic Union Committee from the beginning, and, through this Committee, directed a vast propaganda effort to prepare the people of the United States for acceptance of world government. But the Atlantic Union Committee was given only one, specific *action* objective: to lobby through Congress a formal resolution calling for an international "Constitutional Convention" which would do for the NATO countries what the Constitutional Convention of 1787 did for the 13 American states: lay the formal basis for a genuine union.

For 10 straight years, the Atlantic Union Committee (though supported by the top leadership of both political parties) failed to lobby

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

its Atlantic Union resolution through Congress. In 1959, Streit and his crowd changed tactics. Instead of demanding a congressional resolution which would authorize the sending of official, governmental delegates to an international meeting to work out a plan for world government, the Atlantic Union Committee asked for a law authorizing a NATO Citizens Commission — a group of representatives who would be officially appointed but would not be officially responsible: who could not make binding decisions, but could merely make recommendations.

In 1960, Congress enacted and President Eisenhower signed a law creating a United States Citizens Commission on NATO, which fully answered the demands of the Invisible Government for this particular formal step toward world government.

In March, 1961, the late Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson released the names of twenty persons selected to represent the United States on the NATO Citizens Commission:

Donald G. Agger, Will L. Clayton, Charles Williams Engelhard, Jr., George J. Feldman, Morris Forgash, Christian A. Herter, Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, Eric Johnston, William F. Knowland, Hugh Moore, Ralph D. Pittman, Ben Regan, David Rockefeller, Elmo B. Roper, Jr., Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Adolph W. Schmidt, Oliver C. Schroeder, Burr S. Swezey, Sr., Alex Warden, and Douglas Wynn.

Of the twenty members, 7 are members of the Council on Foreign Relations: Clayton, Herter, Johnston, Moore, Rockefeller, Roper and Schmidt. Clayton and Herter were appointed co-chairmen of the Commission, Roper vice-chairman. Roper was also President of the Atlantic Union Committee, and all of the other CFR members (except Rockefeller) were members of the Atlantic Union Committee. In April, 1961, David Rockefeller resigned from the Commission and was replaced by another CFR member, William A.M. Burden, former U.S. Ambassador to Belgium. Later, William F. Knowland resigned and was replaced by Edward Fenner, a Chicago labor union official.

From January 8 to 20, 1962, this group of men (with the exception of Fenner) attended an Atlantic Convention of NATO Nations in Paris. The 19-member American delegation was the largest in attendance; and Christian Herter was elected Chairman of the Convention, which ended with promulgation of the Declaration of Paris.

On June 18, 1962, the United States Citizens Commission on NATO made its formal report to the U.S. Congress on the Atlantic Convention held in Paris in January. Here are some of the Commission's comments and recommendations to the United States Congress:

"It was the judgement of the Convention that a measure of delegated sovereignty in the Atlantic area should be transferred to an Atlantic Community. . . .

"We recognize that the policies proposed above are endangered by the population explosion and by the racial prejudice that is at large in the world. . . .

"The Declaration was unanimously adopted with the exception of three abstentions. . . . All three abstained on the ground that the Convention did not go far enough in its recommendations, not from disagreement with the recommendations. Throughout the Convention a significant proportion of its members gave evidence of a belief that the Convention should go much further than it actually did."[9]

On June 20, 1962, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in a lead editorial, endorsed the Commission's Report. [10]

On June 21, 1962, the *New York Times* endorsed the Citizens Commission "report" in an editorial entitled "For an Atlantic Community." The *Times* said in part:

"It should spur Congress to action not only on the recommended appointment of a special governmental commission to study details of the plan but also on the trade expansion bill, which . . . offers the opportunity for both the Commonwealth and all free countries to join in its benefits. . . ."

On June 28, 1962, the House of Representatives passed HR 11970, The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which is the key to our eminent fatal step into world government.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And on July 4, 1962, President Kennedy — borrowing a phrase which Harry A. Overstreet used as a title for a book advocating world-government in 1937; a phrase which Clarence K. Streit has been using as the central theme of his world-government propaganda since 1941 — made *the official* Declaration of Interdependence, announcing to the world that his administration is ready for the death blow to the United States as a free and independent Republic.

What To Do?

It is too late for the public or Congress to do anything about the United States Citizens Commission on NATO. The Commission completed its work and went out of existence when its formal Report to the Congress was made: when it urged Congress to follow the recommendations of the Atlantic Convention, and surrender enough American sovereignty to take this nation immediately into an Atlantic Union.

But it is not too late to halt the great scheme itself. The public can put enough pressure on the Senate to keep it from approving the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Killing this Act in this session of Congress would (temporarily, at least) cripple the program of American surrender.

The public could also demand that the Senate revoke United States membership in the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (an international agency which the Senate authorized United States membership in on March 16, 1961).

If and when the Congress approves a Trade Program like the one embodied in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the OECD is the international agency which will immediately assume control of our trade and commerce. The OECD was created for that purpose. The Senate ratification of the OECD Treaty on March 16, 1961, is one of several formal steps towards world government which have already been taken; but this is one step which an aroused public could compel the Senate to retract.

In great numbers, the people of the United States are becoming aware — and angry. Literally thousands of small, independent discussion and study groups have been formed and are forming in communities throughout the land. They study and discuss, and distribute to others, the material published in this *Report* and in similar publications. These small study groups are comparable to the Committees of Correspondence in the late 18th Century, which scattered the seeds of thought — the ideas of liberty — throughout the American colonies until the desire for freedom and independence became an irresistible force.

Out of these spontaneous, unorganized grass-roots efforts have come many specific programs which offer real promise of getting something done. One such program which recently came to my attention, and which intrigues me, is called Conservative Action. This program was organized by a group of patriots in Los Angeles (mailing address: Conservative Action, P. O. Box 768, Los Angeles 28, California).

Here is part of a flyer which Conservative Action is sending out, inviting nationwide participation in its program:

LET'S MAKE NOVEMBER 4, 1962, THE DAY THE LIBERALS LOST CONTROL OF THIS COUNTRY!

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN IN CHARGE OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES:

—to investigate the State Department . . . no white wash?

—to investigate and expose Foreign Aid waste?

—to investigate our UN expenditures . . . necessarily exposing the UN takeover plans?

—to tie up spending bills in Finance, Rules, and other committees?

THESE THINGS WILL HAPPEN *IF* you and enough others join the drive to put in conservative congressmen. Once the conservatives control a party in the House of Representatives, many hard driving, fearless conservatives will be in charge of key committees, which can tear the heart out of dangerous, Fabian ADA schemes; plus starting more investigating committees.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HERE'S A *SIMPLE, PRACTICAL, WORKABLE, REALISTIC, PERSONALIZED PLAN* TO WIN THE MOST CRITICAL ELECTION IN HISTORY. IT'S: "CONSERVATIVE ACTION."

It's inexpensive: 12c a day for 4 post cards a day to 4 persons.

It could make *the* difference in a closely contested election.

Here's how it works:

1. You send us a card indicating you are willing to do your share — along with others around the country, who have agreed to do this work for their Congressional Candidate.

2. Then, we send you several short messages to put on post cards going to independent and liberal voters in your precinct. We also will tell you where you can get a list of 40 independent or liberal voters in your precinct.

3. Then, you go out and buy 124 post cards — your first month's supply.

4. Then, every day until election, you take 10 minutes to write a message to 4 persons on your list — message number one to the first 4 on the list the first day, to the second 4 the next day, etc., until 40 have been contacted with the first message. Then, you do the same with the second message; then, through the list with the third message, etc.; until you have contacted all 40 persons 8 times by November 3.

THIS CARD, BEING PERSONALIZED, WILL NOT BE TOSSED INTO A BASKET UNREAD.

It is a personal card from a nearby neighbor, written in longhand, or typed.

Here is an example of the kind of card we have in mind:

"Dear Mr. Jones:

"I live in your neighborhood and thought I'd send you some information I've obtained about Joe Cabot, who is running for Congress in our district.

"Joe's promised to vote against wasteful bills, which take more money out of our pocket. Do you know more than $150 has been taken from the average taxpayer for aid to communist countries — $150 from both you and me? Hope to meet you sometime."

Write bread and butter talk. That's how he has been sold the idea of voting for liberals and "moderates." So talk about how *his* wages, *his* family, *his* children's future, *his* church, and *his* children's school will be helped or protected by voting for your candidate.

What you say is up to you. But we feel it important to use some material furnished by your Congressman to coordinate with his campaign and help get vital points over.

LET'S MAKE NOVEMBER 4, 1962, THE DAY THE LIBERALS LOST CONTROL OF THIS COUNTRY!

FOOTNOTES

1. Max Frankel, *New York Times,* June 22, 1962, p. 7
2. Editorial, "Snafu in Angola," *Dallas Morning News,* August 28, 1962, p. 4-2, and Lloyd Garrison, *New York Times,* August 21, 1962, p. 1
3. Robert Morris, *Dallas Morning News,* August 28, 1962, p. 4-2
4. Don Carpenter, Montrose, California *Ledger,* November 26, 1961, p. 2
5. *Dan Smoot Report,* "A Fatal Step," August 6, 1962
6. Hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on S. Con. Res. 12, July 11, 1956, p. 196
7. Clarence K. Streit, "Letter of Congratulations to President Kennedy," July 4, 1962, *Freedom & Union,* July-August, 1962, p. 3
8. "The Goal is Government of All the World," speech by Elmo Roper, published and distributed by the Atlantic Union Committee
9. *Freedom & Union,* July-August, 1962
10. *Freedom & Union,* July-August, 1962, p. 12

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED